



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Work and Workers

CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY

CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY is of French ancestry, being descended from a certain René Grégoire who came as an officer with Lafayette to this country and then married the daughter of a planter on the island of St. Domingo. The outbreak of the revolution in the island found the family established at Port au Prince, on the west coast, near which René Grégoire, the head of the house, possessed extensive estates. As he was about to take command of his troops, he fell dead, the victim, as some believe, of poison administered by political foes. His son, however, was hurried by his mother to the Port, and, orphaned and penniless, was brought by an American captain to the United States. Taken into the home of this captain in southern New Jersey, the boy, Caspar Ramsay Grégoire, naturally became a sailor, and all his days followed the sea. He made his home in Philadelphia, rose to be the captain of a vessel, and died, after a two hours' illness, in the cholera plague of 1832. The romantic but disastrous experiences of his early youth had prevented him from securing any considerable educational advantages for himself, but for his children he sought the privileges denied to him, and his son Henry, named Duval after Philadelphia friends, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. Henry Duval Gregory was born in Philadelphia in 1819, and entered the university in 1834. He was a member and president of the Zelosophic Society; had the Greek salutatory at his graduation in 1838, and was elected to Φ.B.K. He taught in the academic department of his Alma Mater from 1838 to 1843, when he became professor of Greek and Latin in Haverford School, as it was then called. He remained at Haverford but two years; in 1845 he established in Philadelphia his classical school for boys, which he conducted until 1872. The elder Dr. Gregory's subsequent labors were as principal of Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, N.Y., 1872-75; of Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, N.J., 1875-83, and as vice-president of Girard College, 1883-92.

It was in the second year of Dr. Henry Gregory's long Philadelphia residence that his eldest son was born, on November 6, 1846. He was named Caspar for his grandfather and René for his great-grandfather. Professor Gregory was the second of ten children, the eldest being a daughter. He was fitted for college at his father's school, and entered the Sophomore class at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. Like



PROFESSOR CASPAR RENE GREGORY

his father before him, he belonged to the Zelosophic Society, and was elected to Φ.B.K. He completed his undergraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and received his Bachelor's degree in 1864. While hardly old enough for military service he participated with his classmates of the Senior and Junior years in the frequent drills which the university patriotically prescribed, being assigned to the ordnance corps, and was afterward a member of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Grey Reserves, Company A. These drills at Pennsylvania aroused Mr. Gregory's interest in physical culture, and here as afterward at Princeton he entered into athletic sports with his characteristic enthusiasm.

After leaving the university, Mr. Gregory taught for three years in his father's school and in addition, in 1865-67, studied theology in Philadelphia at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church. The years 1864-67 were thus divided between school and seminary in Philadelphia. In 1867 the prosecution of his theological studies led Mr. Gregory to Princeton. A glimpse of his life and labors there is afforded in the note prefixed to Dr. Hodge's monumental work on *Systematic Theology*. Under date of June 2, 1871, Dr. Hodge writes: "The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to his accomplished young friend, Mr. Caspar René Gregory, licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, for his assistance in carrying the work through the press." Mr. Gregory had been licensed by the Philadelphia Presbytery on April 12, 1869. It was in 1873, after six years at Princeton, that he went abroad, first to the British Isles, verifying there, as afterward in Germany, such references in Dr. Hodge's Theology as he had not been able to find in America. He then went to Leipzig, having in mind, at the instance of President James C. Welling of the Columbian University at Washington, to translate Luthardt's commentary on the gospel of John. The figure of Tischendorf must have been still large in the Leipzig horizon, and Kahn, Delitzsch, Lechler, and Luthardt were among the professors. Harnack was just about to begin his career as a teacher. Not long before, Samuel Ives Curtiss, a Union Seminary man, had taken up his residence in Leipzig to study, and with Harnack and Curtiss Mr. Gregory's relations were ever after cordial. It was with Luthardt that he seems to have come into closest contact, and when in 1874 Luthardt brought out a new edition of his *St. John the Author of the Fourth Gospel*, he referred in his Preface to Adolph Harnack, and to a young American theologian, Mr. Gregory, whom he represents as contemplating the publication of a complete

bibliography of the literature on the Fourth Gospel. Mr. Gregory seems to have aided in the preparation of the extensive bibliographical lists that are appended to the book. At all events it was he who made the English translation, which appeared in 1875. Dr. Gregory afterward translated Luthardt's large work, *St. John's Gospel Described and Explained According to Its Peculiar Characteristics*, in three octavo volumes, and his friend Oskar von Gebhardt's *The Miniatures of the Ashburnham Pentateuch*. Mr. Gregory took his Doctor's degree in Leipzig in 1876, making his thesis on "Grégoire the Priest and the Revolutionist." It must have been about this time that Dr. Gregory undertook on the recommendation of Professor Delitzsch, and at the solicitation of Tischendorf's literary executors, the preparation of the Prolegomena to the great edition of the New Testament (editio octava major) on which Tischendorf had been engaged. An apoplectic stroke had prevented Tischendorf from attending the Evangelical Alliance in New York, and practically terminated his labors. This stroke prostrated Tischendorf on April 5, 1873, and so it came about that Mr. Gregory never met the great scholar of whose chief work he became the continuator. The labors and travels involved in the carrying out of this work largely controlled Mr. Gregory's activities until its publication was completed in 1894. In 1878-79, Mr. Gregory was pastor of the American chapel, in Leipzig. Dr. Gregory became a *Privat-Docent* in the theological faculty at Leipzig in 1884. Up to this time he had returned to America but once since 1873, and that for a visit of only three or four weeks. It was on this visit, however, that he met Miss Lucy Watson Thayer, at the Andover home of her father, Professor Joseph Henry Thayer. The acquaintance then made was later continued abroad, and in 1886 they were married, Dr. Gregory making a flying trip to America for the purpose and returning with his bride by the same steamer by which he had come. From 1876-84, Dr. Gregory acted as sub-editor of Schürer's *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, to which he contributed the bibliography published in each fortnightly number. In 1886 he was made honorary member of the Greek Philological Syllogos at Constantinople. In 1889 he became Professor Extraordinarius, and in 1891 Professor Ordinarius Honorarius, receiving from the University of Leipzig the degree of doctor of theology. In 1894 the University of Pennsylvania gave him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, Yale conferred the same degree in 1901, and Glasgow the doctor of divinity in 1902.

Dr. Gregory's first great work was his *Prolegomena* to Tischendorf's

Eighth Edition. His labors in preparing this book covered a period of eighteen years, 1876-94, the three parts appearing the first in 1884, the second in 1890, and the third in 1894. In this work he found it expedient to undertake numerous journeys to all parts of Europe: Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and England, in order to examine New Testament manuscripts. As a result of these researches, he was said "confessedly to possess a fuller first-hand acquaintance with New Testament manuscripts than any scholar now living." The scope and character of the work need not be gone into here. It includes treatment of the form of the text, the history of the text, uncial manuscripts, lists and descriptions, minuscule manuscripts, versions with lists and descriptions of the manuscripts representing them, and much associated material.

A second important work from the pen of Professor Gregory was his *Textkritik des Neuen Testaments*, the first volume of which appeared in 1900, the second in 1902, and the third in 1909. Meantime (1907), he contributed a volume on the *Canon and Text of the New Testament* to the "International Theological Library." Much of the material of this work, together with a concise introduction to the New Testament, appeared in a German *Einleitung in das Neue Testament* in 1909. The growing mass of New Testament manuscripts induced Professor Gregory in 1908, after consultation with a wide circle of scholars, to develop and publish a new system of manuscript designations, *Die griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments*. Many other literary and technical tasks are in process of performance in Professor Gregory's study, which his intense application and systematic habits of work make a veritable workshop of learning. The chief of these projects is the critical edition of the Greek New Testament, proposals for which (*Vorschläge für eine kritische Ausgabe des griechischen Neuen Testaments*) were published by Professor Gregory early this year. It is his purpose in this work to provide a new critically constructed text of the Greek New Testament, and to accompany it with an extensive apparatus of manuscript readings, designed to replace the apparatus of Tischendorf's eighth edition, in which so much can now be supplemented or improved. Professor Gregory's keen and generous personal interest in a wide circle of students, colleagues, and friends adds to his labors a voluminous correspondence, and makes one marvel at activity so intense and incessant.

Professor Gregory's interests are by no means confined to paleographical or theological matters. Recently sociological studies and social

movements have greatly interested him, and he has been writing and organizing. A naturalized German citizen, he has taken the keenest interest in political matters, especially those of local importance, on one occasion devoting all of the election day to service at the polls and to getting out the vote.

Of Professor Gregory as a teacher, it is not necessary to speak here. Many Americans know the joy and inspiration of his teaching, and the fascinating interest with which he is able to invest what are too often considered the dryest matters, and many American students will bear witness to the ready sympathy and generous helpfulness he has shown them in Leipzig.

Professor Gregory's paleographical studies have made him a great traveler. Within recent years he has visited Athos and Macedonia (1902), Petersburg, Moskow, and Kieff (1903), Athens, Paris, and London (1904), Athens, Patmos, Cairo, Sinai, Jerusalem, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa (1905-6), Petersburg, 1909 and 1910. Especial interest will just now attach to his visits in America, made in 1895, 1898, and 1901 for the purpose of lecturing before American seminaries and universities. A similar errand has brought Professor Gregory to America this autumn, and he is lecturing before upward of thirty institutions, besides undertaking special lectures for the American Institute of Archaeology in Canada and the West. Professor Gregory's present visit to America is the longest he has made to this country since he first left it in 1873.